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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 30

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1968 (SUAR 7, S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

U.S., USSR Request Endorsement Of Nonproliferation

UNITED NATIONS, April 27, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union Friday joined in appealing to all UN members to endorse a treaty which would bar the spread of nuclear weapons.

Representatives of the world's two major nuclear powers stressed that the need to approve and sign such a pact was urgent.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg told members of the General Assembly's main political committee that if the treaty were not endorsed now, the task might prove impossible in a short time. The Soviet delegate, Vasily Kuznetsov, pointed out that several states were nearing the stage when they could manufacture nuclear weapons. "Hence, if this process is not checked now, the spread of nuclear weapons will proceed uncontrollably like a chain reaction," the first deputy foreign minister said.

UK Seeks More Effective Sanctions, Stewart Tells MP's

LONDON, April 27, (Reuter).—Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart denied in parliament yesterday that Britain's latest sanctions move at the United Nations was a vindictive attempt to destroy Rhodesia's economy.

He was reporting on Britain's draft resolution, presented to the United Nations Security Council Thursday, which called for comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the break-away colony. In his statement to the House of Commons Stewart said the resolution specifically blocked one important sanctions loophole by dealing with imports of Rhodesian goods even if they were only in transit or in what were called "free ports".

Former Conservative opposition, Premier Alec Douglas-Home had asked if the Labour government wanted to induce moderation in Rhodesia before a settlement or whether it had the vindictive objective of destroying the Rhodesian economy.

Stewart said Britain was seeking to make sanctions against Rhodesia more effective and impose on other countries the kind of obligations Britain was now fulfilling.

Studying Central Asian Civilisations

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 27.—A project for the study of central Asian civilisations is being launched with the assistance of UNESCO. The project covers Afghanistan, some of the Asian parts of the Soviet Union, Iran, India and Pakistan. Lav Mirochinkov, the head of the Division of Cultural Studies of UNESCO who is in Kabul currently said.

UNESCO's plan for the region covers five main themes, he added.

They are: The Kushanid period and the Gandahara art; the Timurids arts; the contribution of the people of central Asia to development of science between 9th and 10th centuries; the science of central Asia; and the study of ideas and religions of the region.

"This is a pilot project of UNESCO," Mirochinkov added. He hoped that the scholars will help in the project so that thorough and proper study of the civilisation of the region may be made.

Set up for a duration of four years, while the field of study is immense, the project for Central Asian studies must be constructed as an experimental project.

As regards research programmes, this implies a strict selection of the most significant and also the most effective activities likely to have consequences beyond the fixed term of four years.

Since a pilot project does not only imply a limitation in time or a selective choice of activities, but also an example which should stimulate new initiatives, it would be useful to outline an immediate programme for each

(Continued on page 4)

Ziayee Introduces New Judges To Regent

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the regent, received Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee, the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Ziayee introduced the new justices and heads of courts in the provinces to the regent. During the week ending Thursday, April 26, the following were also received by the regent: The Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafali; the Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of Justice professor Mohammad Asghar and the Minister of Public Health Miss Kurba Noorzai.

Cond. Meetings For Former Queen Concluded

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The men's condolence meeting for the late former queen Soraya of Afghanistan was held in the Pule Kheshti congregational mosque here Thursday and Friday in the presence of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the regent, and Abdul Wahab Izzati and Sardar Rahmatullah, members of the bereaved family.

The meeting continued from nine to 12 p.m. on both Thursday and Friday.

HRH Prince Mohammad Nader, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Mohammad Nader, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee, the presidents of the two houses of the Parliament members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, diplomats, and large number of people participated in the meetings.

The condolence meeting for women was held in the royal palace in the presence of HRH Princess Belgis, between 3-5 on Thursday and Friday afternoons. The daughters of the late queen were also present.

The wives of the members of the royal family, the wife of Prime Minister Etemadi, wives of high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats wives attended.

Attempt On Boumedienne's Life Fails; Algeria Calm

ALGIERS, April 27, (Reuter).—Algeria's head of state, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, escaped with a cut lip when a man with a submachinegun fired at his car in the heart of Algiers.

The assassination attempt occurred Thursday as the tough, 43-year-old colonel left a cabinet meeting at Government House, on Algiers' forum, in the heart of the city.

Official sources Thursday night said Colonel Boumedienne's guards opened fire and killed two men presumed to have been involved in the attempt.

Thursday night, Colonel Boumedienne told the nation in a broadcast that he would "remain faithful to my duties and responsibilities despite the treacherous attempt on my life."

"The revolution", he declared, "will go forward to achieve its aims."

Police set up checkpoints on all main exits from the capital and searched cars and buses.

In the city itself, the situation was calm and business normal.

Senators Discuss Air Transport Regulations

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the Senate in their meetings Thursday discussed matters related to them.

The International and Foreign Affairs Committee while discussing the air transport regulations decided to invite a representative of the Foreign Ministry to participate in its next meeting to throw light on some aspects of these regulations. Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi the president of the Senate participated.

The Minister of Public Works Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa participated in the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee meeting and answered the questions of the Senators on the development budget of the Ministry for the current Afghan year. Senator Mohammad Omar Ghausi presided.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee met under the chairmanship of Senator Abdul Wakil and discussed matters related to it.

Some committees of the House of Representatives also met Thursday. The issuing of coupons to government employees was discussed by the Social Improvement Committee. Mohammad Hasan Keshiyar, the

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. Conducts Megaton Force Thermo-Nuclear Test In Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, April 27, (Reuter).—The United States Atomic Energy Commission Friday exploded its biggest underground thermo-nuclear test explosion ever.

The megaton—force blast, equivalent to 1.2 million tons of T.N.T., was set off at 0700 local time exactly and residents of Nevada state heard the countdown and blast given live over their radios.

The Atomic Energy Commission had warned that the effects of the blast might be felt within a 250-mile radius, but switchboard operators on the A.E.C. board 100 miles from the test centre said they felt no effects.

Millionaire industrialist and Las Vegas Gambling casino owner Ho-

ward Hughes had protested earlier that the blast might touch off earthquakes and poison underground water.

He sent cameramen round all his plush hotels and gambling properties to film the walls in case he needed evidence of damage.

Eyewitnesses on skyscrapers in Las Vegas reported that the buildings swayed westward five inches a few seconds after the blast.

They said the effect was not particularly alarming.

Yesterday's explosion was postponed one hour because A.E.C. officials feared that the prevailing winds across the arid test site might carry radioactivity to population centres in the unlikely event of leakage.

Kabul-Kandahar Carrier Telephony System Opened

KANDAHAR, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The 12 line Kabul-Kandahar carrier telephony system was opened Thursday morning by the Minister of Communications Eng. Mohammad Azim Geran.

The dedication ceremony was marked by a telephone conversation between Eng. Geran from Kabul with the Governor of Kandahar Dr. Mohammad Rahim.

Geran congratulated the people of Kandahar on the opening of the system and wished for Afghanistan's further progress under the leadership of His Majesty.

Communications can now be held on 18 lines between Kabul and Kandahar at the same time.

The lines will not only facilitate communications inside the country and the countries of the region, but will also help in providing transit communications with international channels. Eng. Geran said.

Skachkov Leaves After Week's Visit

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar).—The president of the USSR council of ministers committee for foreign economic relations, N. Skachkov, who came to Afghanistan for a week's visit at the invitation of the government of Afghanistan to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the gas pipeline between this country and the Soviet Union, Nadir Shah residential quarters, and Pule Khumri-Kunduz power lines, left for Moscow Thursday morning.

He was seen off at the Kabul airport by Eng. Abdul Qudus Majid the deputy minister of mines and industries, the Soviet ambassador and members of the Soviet embassy.

A reception in honour of Skachkov was held in the Soviet embassy Wednesday evening, in which Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi the president of the Senate, Abdullah Yafali the second deputy prime minister and some cabinet ministers attended.

Goldberg Resigns; George Ball Succeeds Him

WASHINGTON, April 27, (Reuter).—President Johnson Thursday accepted the resignation of Arthur Goldberg as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and named former under-secretary of state George Ball to succeed him.

The President called a short press conference to announce the long-anticipated resignation of Goldberg, who has served in the UN post since mid-1965.

He said Goldberg would continue in his UN assignment probably until early part of June, when he expected Ball to take over in a "smooth transition."

Newsmen present noted that Johnson did not in any way praise the resigning ambassador and failed to employ the usual amiable phrases for departing cabinet members. Instead, he only said that he was accepting the resignation "with regret."

On the subject of Vietnam, the newly appointed ambassador is generally regarded to be in the same category of "doves" as Goldberg.

Most observers have attributed his resignation as under-secretary of state in October, 1966, to his very strong opposition to the administration's Vietnam policy.

Nonetheless, Ball was among the many public figures called

upon by Johnson for advice during the Pueblo affair in January, a fact that surprised capital observers.

Goldberg said Thursday night that he had resigned his post because he felt he could better serve the cause of peace as a private citizen than in public office.

U.S. TESTS NUCLEAR ROCKET

JACKSON Flats, Nevada, April 27, (Reuter).—The first of a series of "cold-flow" tests of an experimental nuclear rocket engine has been successfully completed here, it was announced Friday.

In these tests, an engine assembly identical to that to be used in "hot" tests was used, but no fission power was generated in the reactor core.

The experiments, a step towards development of safe nuclear engine that may one day power space ships, are part of a joint project by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

According to the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office, the engine system and test stand operated as planned and plans are now going ahead for a "hot" test of the engine later this year.

ECAFE Wants More Funds For Development

CANBERRA, April 27, (Reuter).—The ECAFE conference here decided Thursday to ask the United Nations for more money for development work in Asia.

The resolution approved by this year's meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, was presented by Afghanistan, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

It urged the UN to provide a greater allocation for the area "having regard particularly to its absorptive capacity."

The resolution also called for greater mobilisation of resources to put into effect projects recommended by the Commission.

The resolution asked ECAFE executive secretary U. Nyun to continue efforts to attract larger funds to the area, and to use more extensively experts employed by the Com-

mission, and provided on loan by other countries.

Earlier in the conference members approved the establishment of a regional trade promotion centre in ECAFE and the World Meteorological organisation will join together to set up a regional typhoon centre.

Bangkok, the headquarters of the ECAFE secretariat, Manila and Hong Kong are all being considered as possible sites for the centre.

The chief of the Water Resources Development Division of ECAFE, P.T. Tam, told the commission's annual conference in Canberra that typhoon damage control had great potential benefit for the region's progress.

He said that in some countries typhoon damage amounted to almost 1.5 per cent of gross national product every year.

Filipino delegate G.S. Manalac told the conference that many countries

were quick to answer calls for assistance when calamity struck—"but as the old saying goes, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

One sad commentary of our times is that hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent for man to reach to venus or the moon and for military defence, he said.

"But the financial requirements to prevent and even to minimise the effects of the recurring menace by typhoons, floods and drought has not been made available in amounts sufficient for effective action that could make our world a better place to live in."

Hong Kong delegate David Wong called for international cooperation on the project because "typhoons, like pestilence, recognise no national boundaries."



Mirochinkov (right) and Dr. Eagleton, head of UNESCO Mission in Afghanistan during an interview in the Kabul Times Office.



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Assuring Cyclists' Safety

It is time the Kabul Municipal Corporation study plans to establish bicycle alleys in the city. The number of bicycles in the city is increasing. Most of the young school students both boys and girls are increasingly using bicycles. At present, the lack of traffic regulations, unsafe roads in which a variety of vehicles are trafficking, plus the carefree attitude of pedestrians offer great danger and put an obstacle to safe cycling.

In some parts of the city, pavements are fairly big, and the number of pedestrians can not be expected to increase to the extent of occupying full pavements. In these areas, the construction of bicycle lanes will be very easy. All the Municipality has to do is to mark the bicycle lanes, next to the main traffic, so that the pedestrians keep to their own pavement.

In some other areas, small lanes where the flow of vehicles is not advisable, portions of the roads may be marked for cyclists. Roads near the schools are of special significance.

In the rest of the streets, small adjustments will be enough to provide lanes for cyclists.

If such a step is taken, it is likely that more people will use cycles, resulting in a remarkable decrease in the use of city buses which are over crowded, and it would be equally helpful for the economy of the families with many children.

Perhaps the Afghan Bicycle Company could take an interest in such a scheme. It will boost up their sales. We believe there is a great market for bicycles, and if facilities are provided to assure safe cycling, perhaps people will become habituated to the use of bicycles.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Ans* welcomes the opening of part of the Nader Shah Maina, a new residential district in Zenda Banan. Kabul as a further step on the way to provide the homeless public with decent places of residence.

The project which consists of construction of some 2200 flats in sixty apartment buildings was launched three years ago. So far 30 buildings plus public facilities such as school, mosque, kindergarten, cafeteria and so forth have been completed.

Most of the civil servants who do not own homes are now living in rented houses. As they can only afford low rent residences where the sanitary conditions are far from adequate the government planned a series of low cost housing districts which would accommodate the civil servants and people from other walks of life who yet do not own homes of their own.

Among these are Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina, where a number of people have already moved, the Khair Khana pass project where several hundreds of plots of land have been distributed, and the Nader Shah Maina.

The editorial expresses the hope that the flats in Nader Shah Maina be distributed to people under conditions suitable for persons of low income groups.

Ans also published a letter signed M. A. in its Thursday's issue which calls for the Afghan electricity institute to grant the people special rates for using of electricity for purposes other than lighting.

Now that there are more electric power plants operating near Kabul and the city experiences no more a shortage of power, efforts should be made to profitably use the power available.

Electricity is now sold 1 Af. per kilowatt. This is a reasonable enough rate if electricity is used only for lighting purposes. The bill could not exceed a few hundred Afghanis even if one has a large home. But if we are going to cut down on use of oil, coal, and wood and cook with electricity with the rate of one

Afghani per kilowatt the bill will soon be several thousand Afghanis.

As there is more power now produced than used at present, and as electricity cannot be stored, the letter says, it would be wise for the Afghanistan electricity institute, and

highly beneficial to the public, if reduced rates are granted for use of electricity other than lighting. Such an arrangement existed in the past but was revoked as the power produced lagged behind electricity consumption.

World Press

The *Hindu* of Madras, an English language daily newspaper distributed throughout India, was awarded the World Press Achievement gold medal of the American newspaper Publishers Association, Wednesday.

Editor G. Kasturi accepted the award from publisher Robert L. Taylor of the Philadelphia Bulletin who said: "Through 90 years of continuous publication the *Hindu* has provided its country a model of journalistic excellence."

Taylor said the newspaper "has fought against untouchability, child marriages, dowries, the caste system and racial discrimination" and "has pushed for limitations of families through birth control."

Kasturi, in accepting the award, noted the newspaper was started as a forum for nationalist opinion when India was a British colony and "had to live dangerously during its early decades."

He said the founders, including his grandfather, S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, fully supported political agitation to gain freedom but "they turned their pens sternly against extreme revolutionary action."

Kasturi said the newspaper paces new challenges today, including "divisive and subversive forces (that) threaten the very unity of the country and its democratic system."

"The *Hindu* is convinced that the big threat to democracy in India comes from militant communism, both domestic and foreign, mainly Chinese," he asserted.

"The *Hindu* has been president in

pointing out that the future of peace and freedom in Asia depends to a large extent on meaningful cooperation between the world's most powerful democracy, the United States, and the most populous, India," he said.

"These two countries should understand and trust each other more." Last year's award winner was *El-Si* of Concepcion, Chile.

The liberal *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said that Greek politician Andreas Papandreu was obviously considering the idea of conducting a "liberation struggle" against the Athens military government.

Apart from the well-wishers he and his intentions attract from many sides, the question arises whether people really know whom they applaud and what they support.

To be sure, the present leaders in Greece have a rigorous conception of "democracy," and it appears as if they are having difficulty in finding a balanced relationship between order and freedom.

But the same could be applied to Andreas Papandreu. For him and his father (former Greek premier George Papandreu), democracy was too often a synonym for anarchy.

When both governed they succeeded in carrying out a bitter struggle against all state institutions.

Those who agitate against fascism and the United States are creditable in broad political circles, but it would be dishonest to conceal that he and his father did more harm to Greece than good.

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World Law In Nuclear Energy?

Hopes for the creation of a world nuclear law were expressed last week by Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) when he opened the first training course ever organized on a fully international basis to study legal aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

He also referred to the almost perfect record of safety which the development of nuclear energy enjoys, for which much credit must be given to the recommendations worked out by various international organizations; these, in turn, form the basis of relevant national legislation and international regulations.

"In an age of scientific and technological progress such as we are witnessing" said Dr. Eklund "Nuclear energy has completely changed man's relationship to his environment. The extensive applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes transcend national boundaries and as a minimum they call for, common international rules."

Because of the original solutions it offers to the unprecedented legal issues raised, the development of nuclear law appears to be of outstanding interest to lawyers. And because it is still in its early stage of development, we believe every effort should be made to attain a world-wide harmonization of this branch of law. It is our hope

that this training course will make some contribution to the creation of a world nuclear law—a direction which must be taken increasingly if the problems are to be met successfully."

The participants in the course, organized by the IAEA, have been selected from 21 developing countries in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia to attend this course. Ten other countries and two international organizations are presented among the observers.

Under its programme of advisory services to Member States, the Agency has assisted a number of countries in framing national legislation. In order to make such cooperation as fruitful as possible and to achieve further the widest harmonization of legislation under preparation, the course was organized to provide advanced training for lawyers who are associated with or may be called upon to assist national authorities in the drafting of nuclear legislation.

During the period 16 to 26 April, 33 lectures will be given by noted specialists coming from different legal systems and by members of the IAEA Secretariat. These lectures will cover a wide range of topics relating to the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

The emphasis, however, will be on exploring through daily seminars an essentially practical

approach to a number of problems which require the attention of various countries, such as the functions of national bodies on atomic energy, radiation protection, the licensing of nuclear reactors, third party liability for nuclear damage, nuclear insurance and nuclear power.

The activities of international and regional organizations in the nuclear energy field will be also the subject of five lectures and a subsequent seminar. Thirteen experts from five countries (Argentina, France, Spain, United Kingdom and United States) and two international organizations (European Nuclear Energy Agency and Euratom) will deliver a series of lectures in the first part of the training course; 19 lectures will be given in the second week by members of the IAEA Secretariat with emphasis on the Agency's safeguards against diversion of nuclear activities to military purposes and regulatory activities.

Many of the participants are officials of national bodies on atomic energy. Observers are attending on behalf of the World Health Organisation and the European Nuclear Energy Agency, a number of permanent missions accredited to the Agency, law faculties, legal research institutes and a power corporation. A number of auditors have also been admitted because of their qualifications and interest in the development of nuclear law. (IAEA)

Tilting Over Talks Sites Talks?

Manoeuvres over the selection of a suitable site for peace contacts with North Vietnam have produced new divisions within the Johnson administration.

Top echelons of the State Department reportedly opposed the U.S. proposal of 10 additional locations on Thursday, but were overruled by the White House.

The New York Times said last week these officials, apparently including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, fear the White House has decided to engage in "a propaganda battle" with Hanoi, that could delay an agreement on a site.

There is speculation here the U.S. added the 10 new sites—none of which North Vietnam has

an embassy—knowing they would be turned down, but hoping Hanoi might counter with new proposals.

The U.S. has objected to North Vietnam's suggestion of Warsaw or the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, the only locations thus far proposed by Hanoi.

According to the Times dispatch, the State Department feels, too, the U.S. bungled by making the list of new sites public before conveying it privately to Hanoi.

Unofficially, a State Department spokesman said that Paris appears to be "a place more likely to be accepted than any other place."

The spokesman said both Hanoi and Washington have repre-

sentatives in Paris, and that the atmosphere there was more conducive to preliminary negotiations than any other location.

Officially, the State Department said "we are still waiting for a formal, official, direct reply through diplomatic channels" from Hanoi to the 15 sites proposed thus far by the U.S.

Hanoi's expressions of disapproval have reached Washington through the Soviet news agency, Tass, and radio Hanoi.

Some Washington sources believe the current "diplomatic tilting" over the site selection constitutes a form of negotiations in itself.

"This is the negotiating pattern we are going to see all the way," one source said. (REUTERS)

S.V. Draft Dodgers Flee To Jungles

South Vietnamese draft dodgers—many hiding in remote jungle villages with their girl friends—are causing immense problems for the Saigon government, it was revealed Tuesday.

A recruiting officer told how thousands of young men are ignoring their call-up papers and have to be arrested by the national police and taken forcibly to induction centres.

But many others, he said, escape call-up completely, by destroying their orders and hiding out in remote villages with girl friends or relatives.

The officer fighting the draft dodgers is 37-year-old Major Nguyen Phu, commander of South Vietnam's biggest army induction centre about 13 miles (20 km.) from Saigon.

He told reporters touring the centre that so far this year nearly 10,000 young men in his area alone had ignored their call-up and had to be arrested.

But he refused to say how many escaped call-up.

The induction centre, a sprawling complex of corrugated iron

and wooden buildings housing about 4,000 recruits, serves South Vietnam's war zone three which includes Saigon and surrounding provinces.

Recruits' first glimpses of army life include eight-man concrete beds—"we found them better than wooden ones"—and breakfasts of bread spread with sugar. The recruits spread mats on the concrete slabs.

Major Phu said those arrested and forced to come here for the first four months of this year numbered 31 per cent of all recruits, comparing favourably with the 82 per cent for all last year.

Major Phu said the reduction was because men were eager to fight the Viet Cong after the Tet offensive.

But some of the young soldiers said they preferred to be in the army in the event of another Viet Cong offensive. It was safer than staying a civilian, they added.

Major Phu said draftees who came here willingly had a chance of becoming non-commission-

ed officers and being posted near their homes, but a foxhole in the front line would be the most likely post for a would-be draft dodger.

Life at the centre appeared fairly comfortable and leisurely Tuesday for the new recruits, who spend 48 hours here before going on to training camps.

A best group, with a shapely young girl singer, blared out the latest Vietnamese pop tunes on a makeshift stage to young soldiers waiting to be sent to a training camp.

The officers, said Major Phu, had been asked to be helpful, courteous and kind to the new entrants, who are allowed visits from relatives and girl friends during their first day of army life.

One entrant, a former teacher, complained however that he had been arrested and brought to the induction centre before receiving his call-up papers.

"It makes me sad," he said. "The police arrested me and brought me here. I could desert, but I don't want to. I want to clear my name."

(REUTERS)

Nightmare Auctions Haunt British

"Sold to the gentleman in the cowboy hat...sir, Windsor castle is yours. When will you take it away?"

This scene from a nightmare auction rises to haunt British traditionalists these days as much-loved landmarks disappear across the Atlantic.

London bridge is heading for the old wild west. The liner Queen Elizabeth is off to Philadelphia in the autumn. Not so long ago they even started carrying off the white cliffs of Dover.

It's got to the point where few Britons would be surprised if Buckingham palace were sold off into service as a Florida motel. An entire London church was shipped to Missouri in pieces two years ago and reassembled as a monument to Sir Winston Churchill at Fulton.

At about the same time a Cali-

fornian tried unsuccessfully to buy a piece of Hardian's wall which the Romans built across northern England. Then there was the Florida tycoon who bought up a sizable part of Killarney in Ireland—confounding the singers who used to croon "How can you buy Killarney?"

Hunks of the Dover cliffs were sold off in hundreds to enthusiastic American whose constant requests kept officials chipping away at the chalk face with mallets.

The Queen Elizabeth was sold earlier this month to a syndicate which plans to moor it as a hotel on the Delaware river near downtown Philadelphia. This followed the sale of the sister ship Queen Mary as a museum for Long Beach, California.

For Americans who can't afford castles, bridges, or liners,

there is a ready sale of pocket handkerchief sizes of land at Windsor and at William Shakespeare's birthplace Stratford-on-Avon. For a plot about one square foot (30 cm square), plus a handsome title deed, the price is around ten dollars.

Exporting pieces of tradition is not confined to real estate. Ancient title—lord of this or that manor—can be bought up at auctions for a few hundred dollars.

One Scottish firm landed an export order worth \$25,000 sterling for Sachets of genuine water from Scotland to go with genuine Scotch whisky.

All this is in addition to the steady traffic in emigrating scientists and the British brides acquired by American servicemen. Which leaves about just one thing that nobody's ever tried to buy or sell—the British weather.

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The Role Of Relatives In Our Communities

If I say whole communities are run on the basis of nepotism, don't you think I am out of my mind.

In several cases, a small community is made up of the off-springs of the same man—brothers, sisters, first cousins, second cousins, and their spouses and children.

If a stranger ventures to live in such a community, he is of course treated as a second class citizen. In case there are several strangers living in this sort of community, then members of the same clan get all the favours.

According to a Dari proverb "Among strangers you must have relatives, among relatives must have cousins and among cousins you must have brothers."

Ages of tribal feuds, and sometimes fights between two clans, have resulted in a frame of mind not unique to this country. Differences between various ethnic or linguistic groups is a matter of common observation even in industrially advanced countries such as Britain. And clan warfare is not a part of history in Scotland.

Farming communities such as ours have ultra-conservative residents whose attitude toward life and death has not changed an iota since the Middle Ages. To live means to have something to eat, have a shelter and something to clad one's body with. Health and education are either ignored or considered of secondary importance.

The attitude toward death is more practical. A man is supposed to die sooner or later as he must vacate the space for another to be born. So when someone passes away, members of his family are not as much grieved as customary in the towns. Especially males take it in cold blood knowing full well that they are faced with some fair accomplishment which they cannot change at all. The Muslim belief that death cannot be accelerated or delayed by an hour has been ingrained in the minds of the villagers.

Therefore, when somebody dies, the first consideration is to buy him a few yards of cloth for his shroud, dig the grave and bury him after ablution and prayer. What happens to his wife, children and property, is another question.

In most cases, if the widow is of a marriageable age, she is encouraged to remarry. And it is always preferable to marry her deceased husband's brother because otherwise a stranger may possess part of the bequeathed property going to the widow. Also the orphaned children may feel miserable with a man whom they have not met before. If the deceased man has left no brother, his close relatives can be the best candidates to marry his widow.

Sentimental values important in the towns are unknown in the villages. Being deprived of a husband in the prime of life and living with his memories sounds preposterous to a widow in the village. Perhaps the lack of security in the farming communities has made every widow want a man around the house. Or the practical outlook toward sex has resulted in this.

In both life and death, it is the relatives who come to the fore. They do all the chores with regard to wedding and circumcision parties and shoulder all the burden as soon as somebody dies.

The importance of relatives and giving them a special treatment has crept into urban societies to the extent that an unemployed nobody expects his very distant relation in high office to give him a job without any qualification.

Many cabinet ministers have turned out relatives and relatives of relatives from their offices because they believed, on the basis of the past clansmanship, that they were entitled to get job in that particular ministry.

Even the sons of your brother-in-law claim all sorts of favours and if denied, they can give your brother a bad time and he would be cross with you for a long time.

The provision in the constitution that the King's cousins are not supposed to hold high government offices of the ministerial level has greatly helped the present technocrats filling the cabinet ranks to say no to their close and distant relatives.

Fluctuations in nepotism have brought tides of reform or degeneration in the administration as the case may have been. The problem now is not whether you have a cousin in your department, but the people in your office should be adequately provided so that they may be able to work efficiently.

A decade ago, the question "What is he to that big shot?" was of great importance as his personal influence with the important man could work wonders. Now to be a close relation to the boss is considered to be more of a liability than an asset.

The man who brought some order into public entertainment should be considered the founder of the theatre in this country. And he was a confectioner.

Sixty years ago a group of young comedians realised that they could earn some extra money by making affluent people laugh. So they formed a kind of fraternity enabling them to stage their shows at a good time.

This happened to be in Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting. Kabulis in those days of plenty were very few and quite a few of them enjoyed reliable sources of income. Therefore, they slept a greater part of the day in order to stay awake at night and watch a show.

Places of public entertainment were less than numbered and watching professional dancers in the labyrinth of Kharabat was fast becoming outmoded. Thus Sayeen, the Confectioner grabbed the opportunity and exploited it to the full. He became the manager of the group whose witty dialogue was based primarily on ridicule.

Their grim make-up and grotesque scenery highly impressed the spectators who were quite familiar with fairies and giants. Children are still told stories whose heroes and heroines are giants and fairies with the conclusion that a certain prince or heavy-weight wrestler chases away the giant and rescues the desperate fairy. And this changes the ordinary plot into a farce.

"Sayeen comedians" were hired by important people to entertain their guests in wedding and circumcision parties and they made a good job of it. Circumcision plays, an important part in the everyday lives of the Muslims.

Seriously, one has to be already circumcised in order to be able to slay a sheep, a chicken or another fowl for food. Bleeding is essential to make the meat lawful by a good believer. And a party to celebrate the occasion on which one's son emerges as a full citizen so far as slaying is concerned before coming of age is highly desirable by those who can afford it.

The group also performed in picnics. As various picnickers may easily mix toward the middle of the day large crowds were afforded the opportunity to watch them with anticipation and enjoy their jokes or sort of one-act plays with excitement.

Sayeen's contemporaries thought he was wasting his time with a number of clowns whose showmanship he was unable to improve. But this smart manager had neither abandoned his confectionery business nor ignored the fact that the fat big bulls looked down upon public entertainment. Private "recreations" bordering on the obscene were of course their business.

Immediately before Afghanistan proclaimed her independence in 1919, another group appeared in the east of Kabul which was led by a house painter called Abdul Jabbar.

They enacted plays of more than one act depicting the lives of the past rulers, partly real and partly imaginary. Their make-up consisted of light touches not noticeable by the spectators and their dresses comprise all the paraphernalia going with straw hats in those days. The theatre season was again the month of fasting for the same obvious reasons.

One of the advantages of fasting is the nocturnal vivacity pervading throughout the month as a reaction to the boredom, dep-

Making two poor creatures fight and sometimes wound each other is a lot of fun in this part of the world. And it is catching on elsewhere too.

These creatures are cocks, partridges and quails. Training each bird calls for special techniques and patient upbringing. We start from the cock because on the one hand it is bigger and on the other it draws more crowds.

Origin Of Theatre In Kabul

rough the day from dawn to dusk. And the more a Moslem suffers in this way, the more salvation he can earn in the other world.

The fact that most of the people keeping fast during the day ate twice as much in the evening did not catch the attention of the glutton. He overstepped himself as if taking vengeance upon food. So he went out to watch a show of some sort either to amuse himself or kill the time.

This tradition has persisted to date and with the multiplication of cafes, restaurants, hotels and the so-called theatres, the night life in Ramadan attracts a large number of people even from the suburbs of Kabul.

By 1924 a group of students, boys and girls, started to enact a number of plays in a Paghman make-shift theatre screened by mats. Under the able direction of a Turkish artist, Ali Afandi, they staged "The Despotism Governor" and "The Spoiled Child."

After the completion of the Bahar Cinema in 1927, the stage was set for organised showmanship and important plays were enacted in which a rather large number of girls took part. The repertoire consisted of "The Boy Who Travels to Europe," "The Battle of Thal" and "The Conquest and Fall of Andulusia."

The shows at Bahar were followed by those in the Kabul Cinema which looked quite different before it was raised to the ground by fire.

During the disastrous days of civil strife in 1928-29, all cultural developments were halted as the ruling clique was deeply immersed in a fanaticism resembling in violence the situation during the inquisition period in Europe.

The nine-month ruler and his cohorts thought the king they had ousted had sold his soul to the devil. Therefore, they banned all girl schools, recalled all the girls sent abroad for higher education, closed the two existing cinemas, and suppressed public entertainment.

Yet the brigand-king made a special concession when he allowed a showing of "The Conquest and Fall of Andulusia" upon the request of a few enlightened people who had managed to survive his fits of temper. And he watched the play and liked it very much. Of course it was the action in the old Spain

that interested him and not the plot.

However, that show sealed the fate of the theatre in Kabul till 1943 when the Department of Press was formed under Professor Salahuddin Saljuki and a small section in this department was allotted to the theatre and theatrical arts.

Due to lack of premises, the Ministry of Education gave away its gymnasium to the would-be artists and rehearsals for a number of local plays went on in full speed. The theatre was run by the late Abdul Rashid Latifi with Abdul Ghafour Breshna and Ghausuddin as his all-round advisers.

The two gentlemen mentioned above helped Latifi in painting, decorating and directing the shows. The first play staged in the converted gymnasium was "The Inheritance" written by Latifi which was followed by "Compassion" by Mohammad Osman Sidky, "The Virtue" by Latifi and "The Son-in-Law" by Mohammad Nasser Gharghasht.

There was no set season for the theatre as the public filled the hall during Thursday nights and Friday matinees throughout the year. The plays that became hits consisted of "102" by Sidky, "The Right Way" by Abdul Rauf Benewa, "The Kebab Vendor's Apprentice" by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak and "Lala Malang" by Breshna.

Opposition to the theatre was formidable and only self-sacrifice and perseverance saved it as the fanatical elements detected in the stage the seeds of social criticism and satire which they seldom tolerated.

The theatre, on the other hand, had its limitations. Among these were the scarcity of trained actors and directors and the lack of girls to play their natural roles. The second they remedied by substituting teenage boys making themselves up like pretty girls. And because the women were emancipated only in 1959, it was very hard upon actors as well as directors to be so fettered by sheer fanaticism.

But the theatre survived the fanatics despite the unfavourable circumstances and actors increased in number till a group of them opened the Municipal Theatre and another the small theatre in the Women's Association, directed and supervised by Abdul Rashid Jalia and Sayed Mokaddas Negah respectively.



With Waleh

THREE PASTIMES THAT MAKE MONEY

A cock is usually obtained either getting the egg hatched under a hen or buying the chick as soon as it is weakened. In both cases the best breed is to be procured from a reliable source as many of those engaged in raising such fowls for fighting are extremely jealous.

In order to help the chick grow to a cock it should be fed properly and looked after with loving care. The special chicken feed comprises tiny dough balls during the first 15 days and later nourishment should consist of dough balls mixed with yolk and butter.

However, some experts leave the chick to fend for itself in the open so far as food is concerned till it becomes a full grown cock. Then it is vaccinated against small-pox, put in a cage and fed wheat or corn grains soaked in water one day ahead. It is fed once in the morning and another time in the evening.

When such grains are brought to the cage, the amount consumed is calculated by weighing the amount left. That is to say the grains are already weighed before being brought to the chick. Thereafter, the same amount of grains consumed the first day is allocated to the fowl each feeding time.

Overeating may make the cock sick, as it causes humans some serious indispositions. The remedy lies in a special laxative concocted from yellow sugar and water.

A special nourishment known as "nawaleh" consists of crushed almonds, butter, flour, sugar and melon seeds and fed three grains a day but not all at once. This menu is topped by three pieces of tender kebab which altogether help the cock grow fast.

In order to give the cock enough "breath" for fighting, it is made to run for fifteen minutes, once in the morning and another time in the evening. Then the running time is increased by ten minutes a day till it reaches two hours and is maintained at that.

The best type of fighting cock, locally known as "Kulangi," is supposed to have blue eyes, greenish legs, a short beak and a crumpled crown. Its tail should always be slanted to the ground. As Kulangis grow bigger than the ordinary roosters, they take a longer period for their body building and their beaks and spurs are constantly manicured to enable it to easily slash the other cock.

The centre of cock fights in Kabul is Wasel Abad situated to the south-west of the town. The man who owns the house on the countryside of which cocks fight each other to death charges the spectators Afs. 2 per head. And one of the old hands in the field gets the beaten cock for nothing because he has always done so without anybody questioning his "divine" right.

Raising a partridge for fighting has no such problems. A small partridge is obtained from villages bordering on mountains and put in a cage. It is fed local pulse known as "mash" and blades of a kind of herb called "kasni". As a partridge cannot stand the rigours of living in a cage, it is daily brought to a lawn to walk and have fun. During the first days of its make-believe liberty, the lower part of the cage is removed and the bird is made to

run on the grass while guarded on all other sides by the cage.

Later on, when a good rapport is established between the man and the bird, it is let loose on the lawn, with the man only watching for stray cats of which there are plenty around.

The more a partridge is fattened, the more likely it would be to fight, but these birds actually don't like a sustained fighting. They prefer some sort of skirmishes in which no one gets really hurt.

Fight or no fight, partridge are worth keeping just for their beauty and grace, let alone their singing. Apart from their greyish body, white and biege feathers and a black ribbon around their necks, their coral-red beaks, legs and eyes are a thing of beauty.

It would be apt to relate here the anecdote about the Afghan hippie who was so attached to his partridge. After having "pot" he was watching his bird finishing the peas, drinking the water, it started singing. The man addressing the partridge says "who else but you should do this sort of singing as no one on earth has those red beak and red legs. Especially singing after eating all the peas should be nice".

Training quails, unlike partridges, is a complicated matter. The full grown bird caught up in a net is put in a special cage made of cloth looking like a cone. The cage has a round base and wrinkled top tied with a string.

The quail is kept inside this cage at nights and "handled" in the daytime, making the bird hop for 15 minutes everyday as a kind of exercise. The "quail-feed" is far simpler than any bird's. It is a kind of millet locally known as "gaal". And the poor quail is kept thirsty for a long time unlike the other fighting birds.

The leaner a quail, the better fight it can put up, unlike cocks and partridges. Therefore, it is kept awake most of the time by the professional quail fighter or his servants. And keeping the quail awake is greatly helpful in helping it loose its weight.

While fighting a cock or a partridge takes place in the open air with an arena surrounded by the crowd, two quails fight indoors because one of them starts flying all of a sudden during the fight.

A famed fighting cock may be worth as much as Afs. 5,000, the best partridge Afs. 1,000 and the warrior quail Afs. 6,000. It is so strange that a man raises a fighting cock, partridge or quail and spends so much money, time and energy on it to see it beaten most often than not while there is another guy who makes all the profit. It is the man in whose house these birds are made to fight and he charges the spectators entrance fees. Further, there are the people who bet on each cock, partridge or quail relying on their sheer luck.

Betting on these birds is not like betting on race horses as you are not sure about the former's pedigree. It is just a matter of chance that people still stake lots of good money on these birds.

I remember a quail fighting scene about 20 years ago in a closely guarded house in the capital. The man whose quail defeated three birds of the same feather in a row was given an offer to sell it either for Afs. 1,200 or accept a barter deal consisting of a record player with 12 records.

Sitting close to the guy, I pleaded with him to accept the cash. Angered to the point of lunacy, he retorted that he was not a quail seller. He said he just loved to make the bird fight, and that was all.

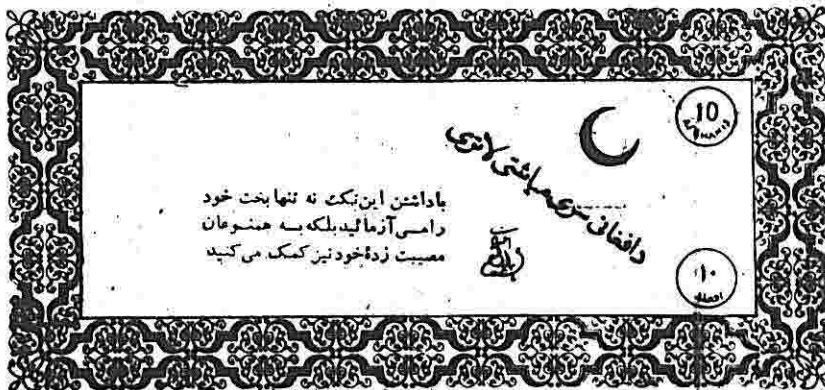
Now that we received more than 37,000 tourists during 1967, we ought to explore ways and means of increasing this number as every new tourist brings new dollars to the country and the sum total of this trade's earnings will certainly contribute a great deal to our development plans. If our pastimes can make money, let us capitalise right now.

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Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery Ticket. They help.

Viet Issue Can Be Settled Only On Battlefield: Chen Yi

HONG KONG, April 27, (Reuters)—Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi Friday urged North Vietnam to continue the fight against the United

UNESCO

(Continued from page 1)
field of study, for inclusion in the four-year plan, and also to suggest some long-term possibilities open to research workers and to interested governments. A UNESCO Experts Meeting report says the term "Central Asia" may be understood in different ways and any attempt to define it would remain controversial. The area indicated by the General Conference of UNESCO corresponds, no doubt, to practical purposes.

The implementation of the project will certainly be greatly facilitated by the existence of a given geographical framework which considers Central Asia in a relatively limited sense. It is also a fact that the area thus determined corresponds to a historical and cultural reality. The project can therefore be based, in scientific terms, upon a region which includes Soviet Central Asia, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Northern India, as well as the Eastern part of Iran.

Central Asia is important, however, throughout the various periods of its history as a way for communication which linked various cultures.

It was qualified during the debate as a liaison centre or as a meeting place of civilisations. This fact will necessarily influence the conduct of research projects.

While remaining focused essentially on the proposed region, it will be necessary to follow influences received or extended from the Mediterranean area until far into India, or towards the area of Chinese civilisation.

The necessity of widening the field of observation will vary considerably from one theme or discipline to another.

The project of Kushan archaeology, for instance, will be easier to define in geographical terms than the project on the history of science; the field for research in linguistics will be defined more easily than for the history of ideas.

Such differences should not be overlooked and any attempt to establish a theoretical unity between the different study projects would be artificial, the report says.

Nonproliferation

(Continued from page 1)
Britain, a third nuclear power, supports the treaty but the other countries with nuclear weapons, France and China, are not expected to sign.

Kuznetsov made what appeared to be an allusion to China's attitude. He said the only countries which would lose from conclusion of the nonproliferation treaty would be those who "place a stake on nuclear weapons as a means of blackmailing and bringing pressure to bear on their neighbours, on increasing international tensions between states and aggravating relations between states."

A remark about nations with "insane plans of revanchism" was seen as aimed at West Germany which has expressed reservations about the treaty.

In New Delhi, Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that she was determined to resist "all future pressures" from any quarter to sign the proposed nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

"I will never submit to any pressure in the matter of this treaty even if I have to go to it alone," Mrs. Gandhi told a public meeting at Rewari, in the northern province of Haryana.

There were reports that some countries would exert various forms of pressure to induce India to sign the treaty, the prime minister said.

"Press reports here have claimed that the United States could stop aid to India to force the New Delhi government to sign."

Mrs. Gandhi said India was grateful to countries that provided aid. "But if there are strings attached to such aid we will do better without them," she declared.

Humphrey To Announce Candidacy Today

WASHINGTON, April 27, (Reuters)—Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey was expected to declare today that he is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination—a prize he lost to John F. Kennedy in 1960.

His decision to enter the presidential race will put him against a Kennedy again, but this time he has a much stronger power base than he had eight years ago.

The 58-year-old vice president, known as the "happy warrior", will take on Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, the late president's brother, and Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, in a three-way struggle to become President Johnson's political heir.

The vice-president is believed almost certain to make his announcement at a nationally-televised luncheon arranged by the United Democrats for Humphrey, a group formed after Johnson announced on March 31 he would not seek reelection.

It will be the vice-president's first formal step on the road which ends when the Democratic national convention in August chooses the party's candidate to oppose the Republican nominee.

The Republican front-runner is former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

President Johnson has kept aloof from the political manoeuvrings, but many observers believe he plans to endorse his vice-president's candidacy.

Humphrey will be the only Democratic presidential contender standing on the administration's record and defending the president personally.

"Far from heeding the Security Council and General Assembly directives, the Israeli authorities have persisted in carrying out programs calculated to bring about drastic changes in the national and historical character of the holy city."

Earlier Dr. El-Farra sent a letter to Secretary-General U Thant complaining that Israel had desecrated Christian and Muslim shrines in Jerusalem.

Reports that U Thant had advised Israel against holding the parade, remained unconfirmed. Israel has staged such military processions in previous years.

President Nasser

(Continued from page 1)
plying us free of charge with aircraft, tanks and armaments in compensation for the losses we sustained in military material."

President Nasser went on: "The results of the referendum will be decisive because they will show ten months after the defeat that the Egyptian people's determination and resolution are not the fruits of an emotional reaction."

They will also show whether the political solution is the only way open to us or whether we would enter a decisive struggle.

"Political action is necessary limited and can not lead to the results each of us hopes for."

"For Israel, which occupies part of our territory, will impose her own conditions: the conditions of a conqueror."

President Nasser added that he was convinced the people were ready "to fight to death."

Hanoi, Washington Dispute Over Talks Site Still Tangled

WASHINGTON, April 27, (Reuters)—The State Department said yesterday there were no new developments in the tangled dispute over fixing a site for preliminary peace talks between the U.S. and North Vietnam.

W. Berlin Mayor Refused Passage Through E. Germany

BERLIN, April 27, (DPA)—The governing mayor of West Berlin, Klaus Schütz, Friday was refused passage through East Germany when he wanted to drive by car from West Berlin to Bonn.

Schütz was turned back by East German border guards at checkpoint Babelsberg on the highway from Berlin to West Germany.

The East German border guards told him they acted in accordance with an East German decree issued on April 13, and banning the passage of West German and West Berlin government members and senior officials through East Germany.

The United States, Britain, and France earlier this week protested to the Soviet Union against this threat to free access to West Berlin. They stressed that responsibility for free access to West Berlin rests with the Soviet Union and that the East German regime had no authority to regulate traffic from and to West Berlin.

Schütz is the first high official affected by the decree. Earlier this week East German border guards turned back several minor West German and West Berlin officials.

In Bonn West German officials Friday spoke of a "serious incident." No official reaction has been available so far.

Senators

(Continued from page 1)
president of the Forestry and Pastures Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation participated in the National Guidance Committee meeting and answered the questions of the deputies on the Green Corps.

Issues related to the industrial bank were discussed in the Financial and Budgetary Committee. The draft Education Law was referred to this committee by the Cultural Committee.

Officials indicated the 24-day deadlock over a suitable location remained unbroken, even after a half-hour meeting between American and North Vietnamese diplomats in Vientiane, Laos, Thursday.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said there was still no agreement, and he had nothing to report since a similar no-progress statement he made Thursday.

This was soon after U.S. ambassador William H. Sullivan received an undisclosed message from a North Vietnamese representative in Laos.

"Nothing has developed since yesterday," the spokesman said.

He said he knew of no plans for another meeting between American and North Vietnamese officials.

The spokesman said the U.S. was still awaiting a reply to three diplomatic notes sent to Hanoi in the last two weeks.

He refused to say whether Thursday's meeting shed any new light on Hanoi's response to American proposals. The U.S. favours Geneva, Switzerland, as first among 15 cities listed Washington as possible locations for the first formal encounter with North Vietnam.

Diplomatic sources said there were strong indications the latest message sent by Hanoi took the dispute little further and dealt only marginally with the question of a site.

Sorabi Visits Mazar Schools

MAZARE SHARIF April 27, (Bakhtar)—The Minister Without Portfolio, Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi exchanged views here Thursday with Governor Mohammad Naser Keshawar and the provincial director of education Shamsuddin Saljoqi on the problems of education and implementation of the education development programmes.

Sorabi later inspected the Amir Ali Shair Nawaz boarding school.

He later inspected the Fatma Balkhi girls school and visited the handicrafts and sewing classes there.

The minister later inspected the Petroleum Prospecting Department here. He was accompanied by Eng. Sharaf, the head of the Department.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES

KABUL, April 27, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, the deputy minister of commerce who went to England three weeks ago at the invitation of the British government returned home Thursday. During his stay there he visited various commercial and trade centres in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast.

He also held talks on commercial matters with authorities concerned. Dr. Omar thanked the British government for its hospitality.

Mohammad Hasan Taheri, an official of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry who went to France 16 months ago for study returned to Kabul Thursday.

Mir Wali an official of the Afghan Air Authority who went to the U.S. under USAID programme to study civil aviation returned to Kabul Thursday.

Mahmoud Sekandari an official of the Communications Ministry left here Thursday for France to take a course in public administration in France.

Mohammad Ismael Taherian, official of the Commerce Ministry left for France yesterday under French government scholarship to study economics.

Miss Shamsie Seddiq, an official of the Womens Institute who went to France last year under French government scholarship to study dress making returned to Kabul yesterday.

The medical team of the Soviet Union that came to Kabul two weeks ago at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health left Kabul for home Thursday.

Dr. Mohammad Asaf Sohail, the Afghan ambassador in Peking who had come here sometimes ago for a vacation left Kabul Thursday to assume his post.

OSLO, April 27, (Reuters)—The foreign ministers of the five Nordic countries said Friday they had agreed to undertake reconstruction work in Vietnam when the war was over.

In a press statement issued after a two-day meeting here, the ministers said their discussions had been based on a special Nordic report on this issue.

The ministers were John Lyng, Norway; Torsten Nilsson, Sweden; Ahti Karjalainen, Finland; and Emil Jonsson, Iceland. Denmark was represented by Prime Minister Baungsgaard, as acting foreign minister.

Jordan Asks Council To Stop Israeli Parade In Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS, April 27, (Reuters)—Jordan Thursday asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to take effective measures to remedy what it termed an explosive situation in Jerusalem.

Israel's repeated violations of the general armistice agreement and UN resolutions had culminated in a decision to hold a military parade in the city next Thursday, Jordanian ambassador Muhammad el-Farra said in a letter to Council president, Jacob Malik of Soviet Union.

"The nature of the parade and the heavy military equipment to be used are a breach of the General Assembly resolutions and constitute a serious provocation which will lead to further deterioration in an already explosive situation," he said.

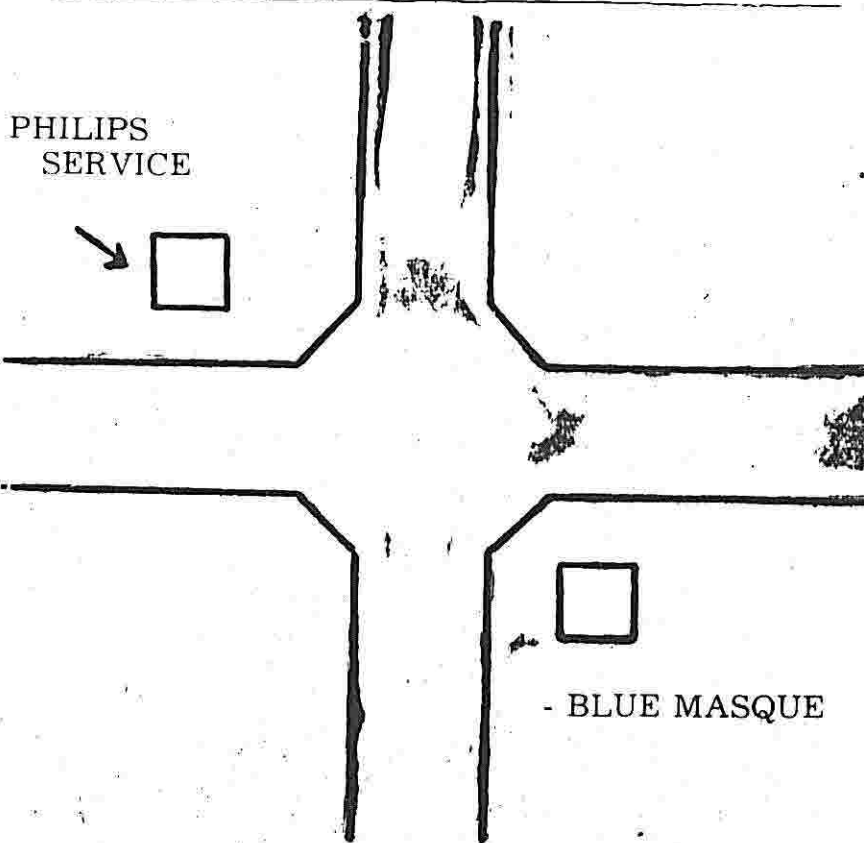
"Therefore, upon instructions of my government, I request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this development and the situation in Jerusalem and to take effective measures to remedy the situation."

Malik began immediate consultations on the Jordanian move and the Council was expected to meet today.

Dr. El-Farra recalled that last July the Assembly had proclaimed the old city of Jerusalem which it invalid Israeli measures to annex occupied during the Middle-East war the previous month.

For 19 years, until last June, the holy city had been divided, with Israel holding one part and Jordan the other.

The Jordanian delegate noted that the assembly had urged Israel to reconsider any steps taken to alter the status of Jerusalem, where some of the holiest shrines of Christendom and the Moslem and Jewish religions are located.



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On The Introduction Of Their

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